DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 282 614 JC 870 268

TITLE	Follow-Up Study of Students Who Completed Community College Occupational Programs during Fiscal Years 1983-85.
INSTITUTION	Illinois Community Coll. Board, Springfield.
PUB DATE	Jun 87
NOTE	55p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Graduates; Community Colleges; *Education Work Relationship; *Employment Patterns; Followup Studies; Graduate Surveys; *Outcomes of Education; State Surveys; *Technical Education; Two Year Colleges; *Two Year College Students; Vocational Education; Vocational Followup
IDENTIFIERS	Illinois

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted by the Illinois Community College Board to track students who had completed occupational programs at community colleges between 1983 and 1985 to see if their studies had helped them succeed in the working world. Surveys were sent to 9,807 of the 52,400 students who completed degree or certificate programs, requesting information on employment or educational status and wages earned. Study findings, based on responses from 5,945 graduates, included the following: (1) overall 75.3% of the graduates were employed, 14.0% were pursuing further education, 0.3% were in the military, 4.7% were not seeking employment, and 5.2% were unemployed and seeking employment; (2) nearly 83% of the employed graduates were working in jobs related to their programs of study; (3) 59.3% of the employed completers found their jobs after finishing their programs, 19.9% found their jobs while still enrolled, and 20.8% had their jobs before they began their studies; (4) the mean salary of those responding to the survey was $7.75 per hour; (5) 65.0% had received associate degrees, 19.2% had been enrolled in short-term certificate programs, and 15.7% had completed long-term certificate programs; and (6) 58.7% of the employed program completers were working in their own community college districts. Results by program area, data tables, and survey forms are appended. (EJV)

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED COMMUNITY COLLEGE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS DURING FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

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Illinois Community College Board
509 South Sixth Street, Suite 400
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(217) 785-0123

June 1987

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED
COMMUNITY COLLEGE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
DURING FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

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Highlights of the Follow-up Study of Students Who Completed Community College Occupational Programs During Fiscal Years 1983-85

1. Overall, 75.3% of community college occupational program completers surveyed within one year following completion were employed, 14.0% were pursuing further education, 0.3% were in the military, and 4.7% were not seeking employment. Only 5.2% were unemployed and seeking employment.

2. Nearly 83% of those employed were working in jobs related to their programs of study.

3. Roughly three-fifths (59.3%) of employed completers found their jobs after finishing their community college programs, one-fifth (19.9%) found their jobs while enrolled, and one-fifth (20.8%) had their jobs before they began their studies. These percentages vary greatly among the different program areas. In areas that require certification, such as cosmetology and nursing, students cannot start a job prior to the completion of the program, while in other programs, such as agriculture, many students are employed before enrolling in the program.

4. The average (mean) salary of all employed completers who responded to the follow-up survey was $7.75 per hour. Full-time workers earned $8.03 per hour. The highest-paid full-time workers were completers of public and protective service programs ($9.75/hour) and engineering technology program ($9.57/hour). Cosmetology completers, who earned $5.56 per hour, and home and institutional service program completers, who earned $5.57 per hour, received the lowest wages.

5. Most completers (65.0%) had received associate degrees, while 19.2% had been enrolled in short-term certificates of less than 30 semester hours and 15.7% in long-term certificates of 30 semester hours or more. Completers of associate degrees and long term certificates were more likely to be employed, and more likely to be employed in jobs related to their studies, than completers of short-term certificates.

6. Most (92.6%) of employed program completers were working in Illinois, thereby contributing to the State's economy, with over half (58.7%) working in their own community college districts.

7. A slightly higher percentage of women than men were employed (76.1% v. 74.0%) and women were much more likely to be working in jobs related to their fields of study (66.3% v. 55.4%). Men were more likely than women to continue their education (18.3% v. 11.5%), and to join the military (0.7% v. 0.1%). Women were over four times more likely than men to choose not to work (6.6% v. 1.5%). There was virtually no difference in unemployment rates between men and women (5.1% v. 5.2%).

Follow-Up Study of Students Who Completed Community College Occupational Programs During Fiscal Years 1983-85

INTRODUCTION

Surveying former students of community college occupational programs offers many benefits. Colleges can use the information while evaluating their programs and planning budgets. Data on employment status indicates the relative supply and demand for each program, and information on where former students now work suggests the effect on economic development. In addition, surveying the employers of former students gives information concerning students' work performance and technical knowledge.

The Illinois Community College Board and the community colleges began tracking students who first enrolled in occupational programs in Fall 1974. That effort was a longitudinal study which followed that particular group of students for four years. The next project was a two-year study of program graduates and non-graduate program completers in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

This report contains the results of the third study undertaken by the ICCB, an analysis of all former students who completed occupational programs during fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985. This includes students in both degree and certificate programs. Colleges sent the alumni surveys in the fiscal year following the year they finished their programs. All the information, therefore, represents the completers' salaries and employment status during the year after they completed their programs. Salary figures have not been adjusted for inflation.

It is important to note that all colleges do not conduct follow-up studies each year. In 1980, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES/VEDS) agreed to let the states use a sampling plan for follow-up. In Illinois, 20% of the community colleges conduct studies each year; accordingly, 60% of the colleges (30) are represented in this three-year report.

Definitions

Program Completer. A student who finished a sequence of courses leading to a certificate or an associate of applied science (AAS) degree. Please note the student does not have to actually graduate to be considered a completer; these students are called non-graduate completers. Most of the colleges report on graduate completers only.

Examples of Completers:

A. Graduate completer

1. A student who completes all requirements, and graduates. It does not matter whether the student attends a graduation ceremony or merely receives a certificate or degree in the mail.

B. Non-graduate completer

1. A student who completes all required classes with passing grades but whose overall grade point average is too low to meet graduation requirements.

2. A student who completes all required skill courses but does not take the electives necessary to graduate.

3. A student who completes all requirements but who cannot graduate because he or she has unpaid fines.

Population and Sample Size

During fiscal years 1983-85, 52,400 people completed occupational programs at Illinois' 50 community colleges. (This figure does not include apprentices or correctional inmates.) Surveys were sent to 9,807 (18.7%) of the completers at 30 colleges, and 5,945 (60.6% of those surveyed) responded. Overall, the sample represents 11.3% of the total number of completers during fiscal years 1983-85. (See Table 1.)

While 5,945 responses were received, there are not 5,945 answers to every question. For whatever reason, respondents occasionally left some questions blank. Therefore, the sample sizes do not always match. All percentages are based, however, on the number of responses to each particular question.

Survey Methods

The ICCB distributes to all colleges a survey form that contains items required by the ISBE/DAVTE and the Veterans Administration. Colleges may adopt their own formats as long as they include the required questions. The standard student survey form may be found in Appendix C.

Most colleges mail the student surveys to all of its occupational program completers and leavers for a given year in April. The college may mail a second survey to people who have not responded within two weeks, and call the person ten days later if a response still has not arrived.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

This study tracked students who completed occupational programs at community colleges during fiscal years 1983-85 to see if their studies have helped them to succeed in the working world. The information received from the 5,945 respondents was compiled into categories including employment patterns, educational status, and wages earned.

Former students were grouped in one of six categories: those employed in jobs related to their fields of study; those employed in an unrelated field and not continuing their education; those continuing their education; those unemployed and looking for work; those unemployed and not seeking employment; and those in the military. Please note that VEDS, the federal data system, requires that people who are employed in an unrelated field and are pursuing further education should be counted as continuing students and not as employees. The representation of these groups over the three-year period is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

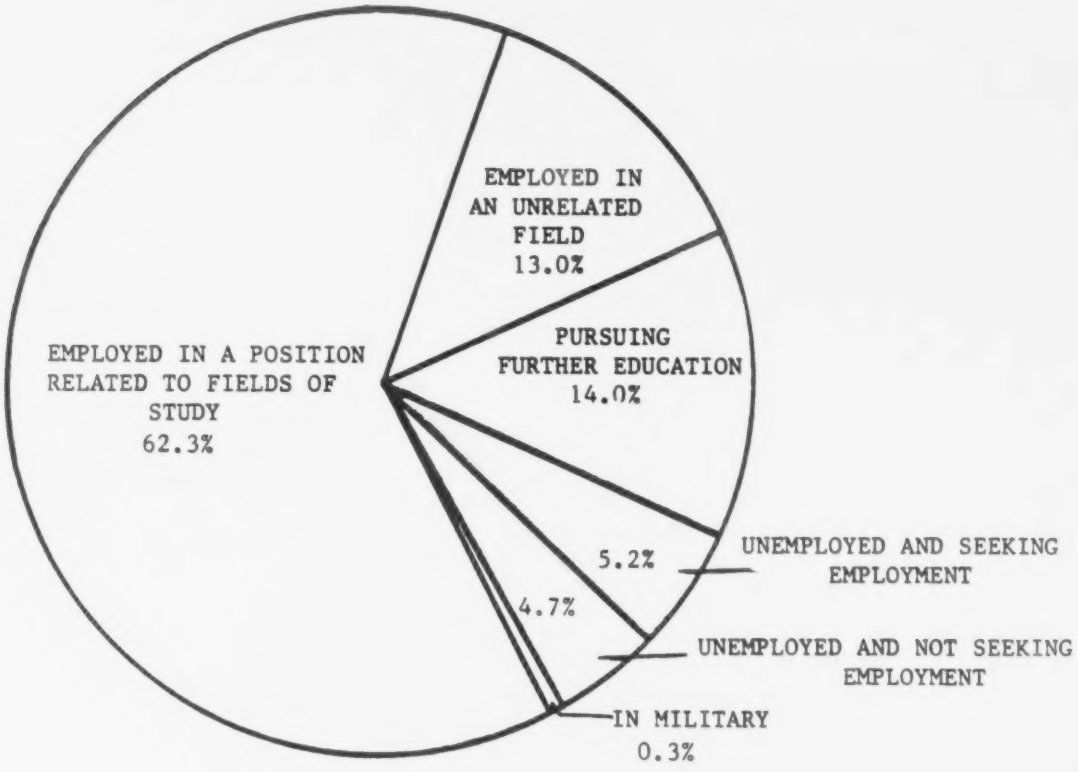
EMPLOYED IN AN UNRELATED FIELD 13.0%
PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION 14.0%
EMPLOYED IN A POSITION RELATED TO FIELDS OF STUDY 62.3%
5.2%
UNEMPLOYED AND SEEKING EMPLOYMENT
4.7%
UNEMPLOYED AND NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT
IN MILITARY 0.3%

Figure 1. Employment Patterns of Completers
Fiscal Years 1983-85

While 75.3% of all completers were employed, 82.8% of the completers who were working had found jobs related to their community college programs. Of the 772 former students who were not working in a related job, 58.2% reported they could not find work in a related area, 36% preferred to work in another field, and 6% indicated they could have found employment in a related area if they had been willing to relocate.

Overall, three-fifths (59.3%) of employed completers found their jobs after finishing their community college programs, one-fifth (19.9%) found their jobs while enrolled, and one-fifth (20.8%) had their jobs before they began their studies. These figures include occupations such as nursing and cosmetology, in which workers must be certified before entering. If these areas are excluded, the proportions become one-half, one-fourth, and one-fourth, respectively.

Over the three-year period, the average (mean) salary of all employed completers who provided salary information was $7.75 per hour. Full-time workers averaged $8.03 per hour. The highest paid full-time workers were completers of public and protective services and engineering technology programs with averages of $9.75 and $9.57 per hour in fiscal years 1983-85 wages. Cosmetology and home and institutional services completers, who earned $5.56 and $5.57 per hour, received the lowest wages. Figure 2 illustrates full-time wages earned by completers.

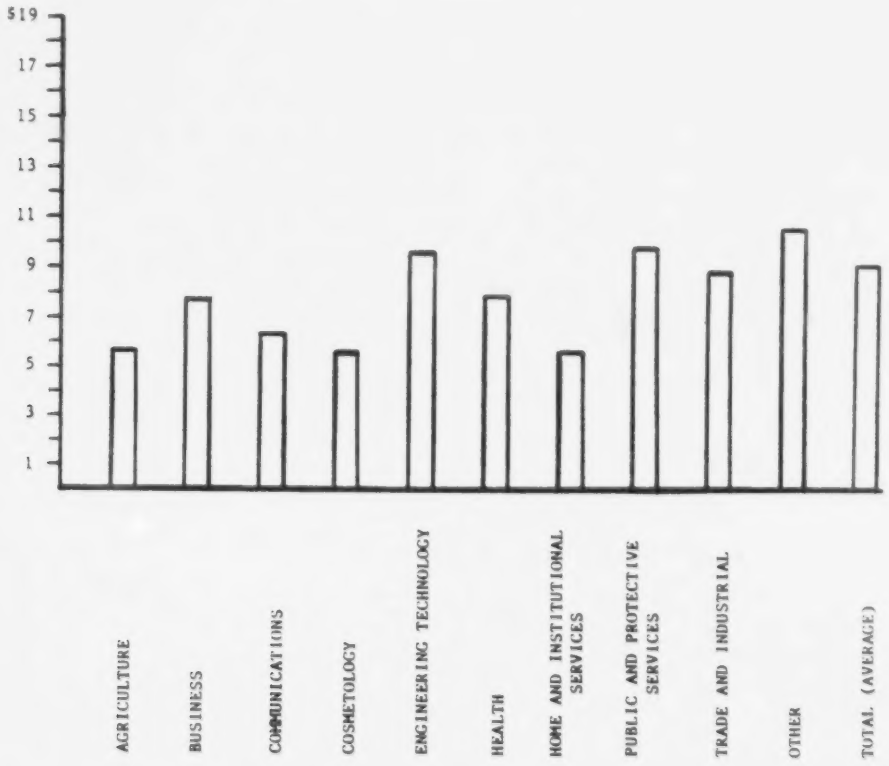

Figure 2. Hourly Wages Earned By Completers Employed Full-Time
Fiscal Years 1983-85

More completers of associate degrees (76.8%) and certificates of one year or more (76.5%) were employed, and more were employed in jobs related to their studies (64.7% and 63%, respectively), than completers of short-term certificates. Of the short-term certificate completers, 69.2% were employed and 53.7% were employed in a related job. Generally, most completers (65.0%) had earned associate degrees, while 19.3% had earned short-term certificates and 15.7% longer certificates of 30 semester hours or more.

The vast majority (92.6%) of employed program completers were working in Illinois, thereby contributing to the state's economy, with over half (58.7%) working in their own community college districts. Figure 3 illustrates those proportions.

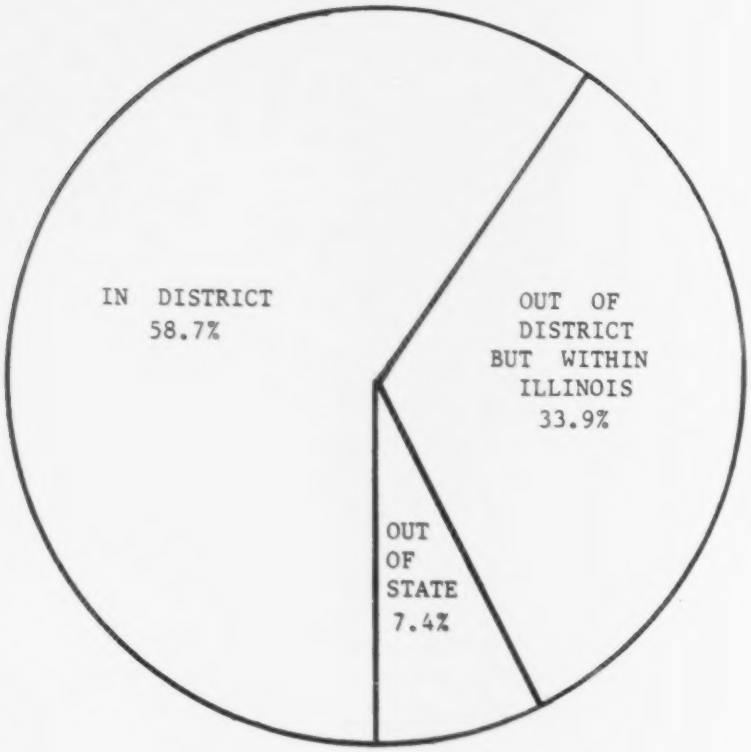

Figure 3. Location of Employment
of Occupational Program Completers
Fiscal Years 1983-85

A slightly higher percentage of women than men were employed (76.1% v. 74.0%) and more women than men were employed in jobs related to their fields of study (66.3% v. 55.4%). More men than women were continuing their education (18.3% v. 11.5%) and joined the military (0.7% v. 0.1%). Women choosing not to work outnumbered men by four to one (6.6% v. 1.5%). There was virtually no difference in unemployment rates between men and women (5.1% v. 5.2%). Figure 4 compares the different employment patterns of women and men.

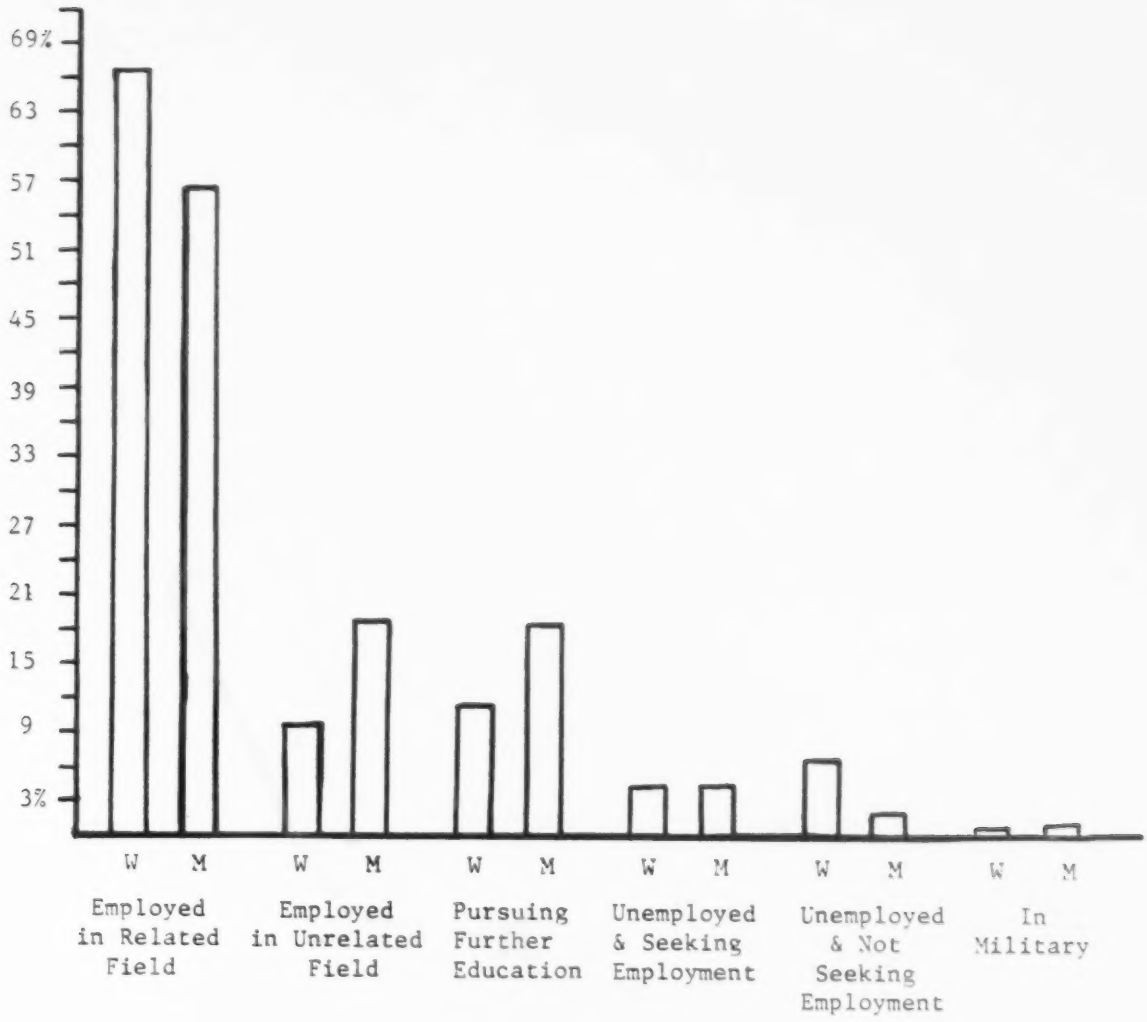

Figure 4. Employment Status of Occupational Program Completers By Sex
Fiscal Years 1983-85

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AMONG PROGRAMS

Follow-up study results are analyzed by broad occupational program areas. Please see Appendix A for descriptions of the specific programs included in each program area, and for more complete analysis of each area's results. Appendix B contains data tables from which the following analyses are drawn.

Educational Status

Percentage Continuing Their Education. As presented in Table 2, 14.0% of the completers were continuing their education. This includes people who were not working at all or were working in jobs unrelated to their studies. An additional 14.8% were employed in a job related to their studies and were also continuing their education. Table 4 presents data on all students continuing their studies regardless of employment status. Public and protective services had the highest percentage of students who were continuing their education regardless of educational status (42.3%). It also had the highest percentage of students (87.0%) who were continuing in a program related to their previous fields of study. A relatively large number of the public and protective services students were not working while they were going to school, which accounts for the low rates of employment among these completers.

Business had the second highest percentage of completers continuing their education (33.4%). Approximately three-fourths were continuing in the business area. Other program areas with high percentages of continuing students were engineering technology (31.1%) and trade and industrial (30.4%). In both of these areas, a relatively high percentage of students were in related programs (73.7% and 76.0%, respectively).

Cosmetology had the lowest percentage (15.4%) of its completers continuing their education. This may be due to the fact that once a person acquires a license, he or she may not wish to immediately pursue further studies. Cosmetology also had the lowest percentage of students continuing in a field related to their previous studies. Completers of health and communications also reported relatively low percentages of students pursuing further education (22.1% and 21.2%, respectively). A high proportion of Health students (86.4%) were continuing their studies in the health field and a high percentage of those were working while attending school. In communications, relatively few of the students who were continuing their studies were doing so in the communications field. (Please refer to Tables 2 and 4 for more information.)

The educational status of completers by program and type of degree was not examined. Overall, however, 30.8% of the certificate completers, compared to 27.7% of the degree completers, were continuing their education. Further study by program area needs to be done.

Employment Status

Employment Patterns. Of the responding completers, 75.3% were employed. Four program areas fell below this level: public and protective services had the lowest employment rate of 68.7%, largely because of the high rate of

completers continuing their studies. Trade and industrial programs were next, with a 69.9% employment rate; business reported 70.5% were employed; and home and institutional services had a 73.3% rate. The area with the highest employment rate was health, in which 81.8% of its completers were employed. Cosmetology was second highest at 80.2%, followed by agriculture at 78.8%. (Please see Table 2 for more information.)

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment. On average, 81.9% of all employed completers for whom information was available were working on a full-time basis. The programs were evenly divided on this factor, with male-dominated fields showing higher rates of full-time employment. Engineering technology was highest at 93.2%, followed by trade and industrial at 90.1%, and agriculture at 88.9%. Business programs (where women outnumber men nearly three-to-one) provided an exception to the rule--84.7% of these completers were employed full-time.

The programs with the lowest full-time employment rate were female-dominated cosmetology (72.5%), health (75.8%), and home and institutional services (77.1%). Communications, with a rather evenly divided population, was below average (78.9%), and public and protective services, where men outnumber women nine-to-one, also scored below average (81.4%). The latter figure may reflect the fact that many completers in this area continue their studies. (Please see Table 6.)

Rate of Employment in Related Fields. Over 62% of all completers surveyed were employed in a job related to their programs of study. Of those completers who were employed, over four-fifths (82.8%) worked in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Of the ten program areas, seven fell below the state average, and only three areas were above average. Not surprisingly, the highest rate of completers working in fields related to their studies was in health (93.1%), where many occupations require specific training and licensure. Next was agriculture at 86.6%, a field in which many entering students already have a background, and home and institutional services at 84.5%.

Public and protective services had the lowest rate, with 64.3% of its employed completers working in a related field. Communications was next at 70.6%, followed by trade and industrial at 72.0%, and cosmetology at 75.3%. It is worth noting that completers of one regulated occupational area, health, overwhelmingly were employed in their field, whereas completers of another regulated occupation, cosmetology, fell below the state average. (Please see Table 2.)

Point of Job Attainment. In the aggregate, about three-fifths (59.3%) of the completers found their jobs after finishing their programs, one-fifth (19.9%) found them while enrolled in the programs, and one-fifth (20.8%) before entering their programs. These proportions include occupations which workers generally may not enter until they are licensed. In two program areas, health and cosmetology, a high percentage of completers found their jobs after finishing the program (78.9% and 90.8%, respectively). If these two regulated programs are excluded, the percentage of completers finding jobs after finishing their programs drops to 47.5% (roughly one-half), the proportion of completers finding their jobs while enrolled rises to 25.7% (roughly one-quarter), and the percentage of completers finding employment before enrolling climbs to 26.8% (roughly one-quarter). (Please see Table 5.)

Unemployment Rates. The percentage of completers who were unemployed and looking for work was 5.2%. It was also the median level, with five program areas above that figure and five below it. Agriculture had the lowest unemployment rate of 1.7%. It is interesting to note that agriculture scored above average in employment rate, the proportion of employed completers working in related jobs, and below average for unemployment rate among those in the labor force. This may be at least partly due to the large proportion of students with agricultural backgrounds entering these programs. Other program areas with low unemployment rates were public and protective services (3.1%), home and institutional services (4.3%), and health (4.5%).

The highest unemployment rate was the 10.6% rate found among communications completers, followed by trade and industrial at 7.5%. The rest of the programs with higher than average unemployment rates ranged between 5.5% and 5.9%. (Please refer to Table 2.)

Proportion of Completers Not in the Labor Force. Statewide, 4.7% of the completers were unemployed and not seeking employment, i.e., were not part of the labor force. The majority of people who chose not to work were women; 6.6% of the women completers were in this category compared to 1.5% of the men. Accordingly, the program areas with the highest rates of unemployed/not seeking employment completers were in female-dominated occupations: Health (6.2%), home and institutional services (5.8%), and cosmetology (5.5%). The areas with the lowest rates were engineering technology (0.9%), trade and industrial (2.0%), public and protective services (2.8%), and agriculture (3.0%). (Please see Tables 2 and 3.)

Academic Awards Earned By Program. Three academic awards may be earned by occupational students: a short-term certificate consisting of less than 30 semester hours; a lengthier certificate of 30 hours or more; and an associate degree (including both AAS and other associate degrees). Generally, most completers (65.0%) earned associate degrees, while 19.2% earned short-term certificates and 15.7% longer certificates.

While 65.0% of all completers earned associate degrees, the percentages among the programs varied widely. In communications, 100.0% of its completers earned associate degrees, as did 89.0% of Agriculture, 87.3% of engineering, 81.9% of home and institutional services, and 77.9% of public and protective services completers.

The smallest proportion of completers earning associate degrees was in cosmetology, where only 3.3% did so. Because cosmetology students can earn their licenses to practice through a certificate program, 96.7% earned certificates. Those students who pursued a degree may have done so for personal reasons. The other program areas that were below average showed significantly higher rates than cosmetology.

Overall, 15.7% completed certificates consisting of 30 semester hours or more. Cosmetology had the highest percentage of such completers (96.7%), followed at some distance by trade and industrial (23.9%), and health (21.0%).

Short-term certificates were earned by 19.2% of the completers. Trade and industrial had the highest rate of such completers (26.3%), followed by business (26.1%). (Please refer to Table 8.)

The employment patterns of completers varied according to the types of academic awards they earned. More completers of associate degrees and certificates of 30 hours or more were employed than completers of short-term certificates, and more were employed in fields related to their studies as well.

Completers of short-term certificates had the highest rate of those continuing their education (16.9%), the highest unemployment rate (5.9%), and the highest rate of those choosing not to work (7.8%).

Location of Completers' Employment By Program. Generally, 58.7% of the employed completers were working within their community college districts, 33.9% were employed outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 7.4% were employed outside of the state. The program area with the highest in-district rate was protective and public services, in which 73.9% of its completers stayed within the district (another 22.3% stayed within the state, making it the program with the strongest in-state retention rate of 96.2%). The "Other" programs had the lowest rate of in-district employment, primarily due to the exceptionally low retention of Legal Assisting completers at 18.9%. This rate is due to the fact that only three community colleges in the state offer these programs. Furthermore, two of the three colleges' programs are "statewide," meaning that out-of-district students from anywhere in the state may enroll. It follows, then, that many of the completers would be working outside of the college districts in which they enrolled. Engineering technology completers showed the next lowest in-district rate of 45.1%, followed by agriculture at 52.8%. The highest exit rates were reported by communications completers, of whom 15.7% took jobs outside Illinois, and cosmetology completers, of whom 11.1% worked outside the state. (Please see Table 9.)

Salaries

Earnings of Full-time Workers. The average hourly wage of completers who were employed full-time was $8.03. Please note these figures represent fiscal years 1983-85 salaries and have not been adjusted for inflation.

The highest wages among full-time workers were earned by completers of public and protective services, who made $9.75 per hour. Engineering technology completers were next at $9.57 per hour, followed by trade and industrial at $8.83, and business at $8.05 per hour. The lowest wages were among completers of cosmetology ($5.56/hour), home and institutional services ($5.57/hour), and agriculture ($5.89/hour). It should be noted that the variance between the lowest and highest wages is over 75%.

Earnings of All Workers. When full- and part-time workers are considered together, the average salaries drop, but the relative positions of the occupations change only slightly. Male-dominated fields still pay significantly more than female-dominated occupations. In fact, 71% of the workers earning $5.00 per hour or less were women, while 83% of those earning over $15.00 per hour were men. Engineering technology reports the highest wage of $9.28 per hour, followed by public and protective services ($9.02/hour) and trade and industrial ($8.53/hour). Cosmetology again reports the lowest wage ($5.16/hour), followed by home and institutional services ($5.38/hour) and agriculture ($5.61/hour). (Please refer to Table 6 for more information.)

CONCLUSION

Three years of follow-up data on occupational program completers in Illinois community colleges have been analyzed in this report. The purpose of the study was twofold: 1) to help assess the effectiveness of the community college occupational programs by analyzing the educational and employment status of program completers; and 2) to assess the current methodology for collecting follow-up information on program completers by analyzing sample size and response rates by program area to determine if the methodology provides adequate information for state-level planning purposes.

Overall, the data indicate that in general, completers of community college occupational programs were wage earners (75.3%) and/or students continuing their education (14.0%). Only 5.2% of the completers surveyed were unemployed and seeking employment. Some program areas had a higher percentage of individuals seeking employment than others. Both communications and trade and industrial programs had high percentages of unemployment (10.6% and 7.5%, respectively). This suggests that colleges with these programs should examine their own follow-up data to determine if this pattern is occurring with their completers, and pursue through their program review process the causes of placement problems.

While a substantial number of completers are employed, examination of the data indicate that approximately one of every five completers is working in a job that is not related to the program of completion. Program areas such as public and protective services, communications, and trade and industrial had less than three-fourths of their employed completers working in jobs related to their training. Again, colleges should examine these areas to examine whether the programs need to be modified or if the supply is greater than the job demand.

Important information was obtained through the study which can be used to improve labor market information for program planning and evaluation at the state and local level. The Occupational Information System, developed by the Illinois Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, is currently used to assist in determining need for initiating or continuing programs. This data system compares educational program supply data with occupational demand data. To date, the supply data has consisted of counts of program completers, assuming all completers are available for the job market. As evidenced in this study, a large number of completers obtain their jobs prior to or while attending college. This information, along with information on students who do not enter the labor force due to continuing their education, family responsibilities, etc., should be factored into supply data in order to obtain a more realistic measure of effective supply.

Approximately 14% of the associate in applied science degree earners chose to continue their education. In program areas with relatively high percentages of students continuing their studies, colleges should be examining the potential for developing articulated programs with senior colleges and universities to assist students in making a smooth transition from the community college occupational program to the baccalaureate program. Colleges should also scrutinize why so many students chose to complete the AAS (a degree designed to prepare students for employment) and then continued their education.

In examining the current methodology for obtaining follow-up information, there was considerable variation in sample size and response rates among program areas. This necessitated analyzing the data by broad program areas. Mechanisms for obtaining sufficient data to analyze more detailed programs areas should be explored.

The current system for receiving input from employers appears to be inadequate. Examination of this component of the follow-up revealed that response rates were too low to include any analysis in this report. The structure of the survey instrument and the process of obtaining the information need further examination and revision.

The present system collects information on students who have left without completing their programs of study. Because of the nature of occupational programs, information on these former students is extremely important. Many of these students may be obtaining the necessary skills to obtain or maintain employment without earning a degree or certificate. A number of problems with the current mechanism for obtaining information on this group made it difficult to use the existing data. Further study on this aspect of occupational follow-up should be done to devise a mechanism for improving data on leavers of programs.

In summary, this study has provided valuable information on completers of occupational programs in Illinois community colleges. The study showed that occupational programs are effective in preparing individuals for employment, that students completing the programs can find employment in the field for which they are prepared, and that the starting salaries are relatively good. The study also enabled comparative analysis of these factors among the general program areas and identified areas where further detailed analysis is needed. The follow-up study design was limited, however, bacause it did not enable the analysis of specific occupational programs in some areas. A number of suggested improvements were identified in this report that can improve the design of future occupational follow-up studies.

APPENDIX A

RESULTS BY PROGRAM AREA

AGRICULTURE

CIP Codes 01, 03, 31

Description. There are three broad categories of agriculture programs: Agribusiness and Agricultural Production (01), Conservation of Natural Resources (03), and Parks and Recreation (31). (Code 31 is included within code 1 on the charts.) Each one of these broad categories contains more detailed types of programs. For example, Agribusiness and Agricultural Production includes agricultural business, agricultural mechanics, agricultural production, horticulture, landscaping, and greenhouse management. Conservation of Natural Resources contains forestry and wildlife technologies programs. Parks and Recreation includes park management, water resources, and outdoor recreation.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 309 (19.7%) of the 1,572 students who completed agriculture programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 236 (15.0%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 76.4%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 236 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 186 (78.8%) were employed and 161 (86.6%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 36.2% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 28.7% while enrolled, and 35.1% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 1.7% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 3.0% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 15.3% of the completers were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 135 employed completers providing salary data was $5.61 per hour. The 120 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $5.89 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 167 (80.3%) were employed and 150 (89.8%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 15.4% of the completers were continuing their education, while 1.4% were unemployed and looking for work, and 2.9% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 9 (81.8%) were employed and 6 (66.7%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 9.1% were continuing their education, while no one was unemployed and looking for work, and 9.1% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 10 (71.4%) were employed and 5 (50.0%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 21.4% were continuing their education, while 7.1% were unemployed and looking for work, and no one was unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 52.8% were working within their community college districts, 39.4% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 7.8% were working outside of the state.

BUSINESS

CIP Codes 06, 07, 08

Description. There are three broad categories of business programs: Management (06), Office Occupations and Systems (07) and Marketing and Distribution (08). Management includes a wide range of programs including general business, hotel/motel management, labor studies, real estate, small business, and industrial supervision. Office Occupations and Systems includes accounting, secretarial, data processing, and personnel training programs. Marketing and Distribution prepares students to work in fashion merchandising, entrepreneurship, food marketing, transportation, and insurance.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 2,990 (18.7%) of the 15,980 students who completed business programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 1,807 (11.3%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 60.4%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 1,802 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 1,274 (70.7%) were employed and 996 (78.2%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 24.0% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 25.9% while enrolled, and 50.1% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 5.9% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 5.4% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 17.6% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 1,036 employed completers providing salary data was $7.72 per hour. The 878 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $8.05 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 1,135 (68.1%) were employed and 829 (73.0%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 18.9% of the completers were continuing their education, while 7.3% were unemployed and looking for work, 5.5% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.3% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 206 (64.8%) were employed and 136 (66.0%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 19.2% were continuing their education, while 9.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 6.6% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.3% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 354 (70.2%) were employed and 269 (76.0%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 20.2% were continuing their education, while 4.0% were unemployed and looking for work, 5.5% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.2% were in the military.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 60.8% were working within their community college districts, 32.4% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 6.7% were working outside of the state.

COMMUNICATIONS

CIP Codes 09, 10

Description. Two categories comprise this area: Communications (09) and Communications Media Technologies (10). The first refers to advertising, journalism, public relations, and radio and television broadcasting, while the second category refers to sound recording, radio and TV production technology, and photographic technology.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 86 (25.6%) of the 336 students who completed communications programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 66 (19.6%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 76.7%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 66 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 51 (77.3%) were employed and 36 (70.6%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 13.2% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 30.2% while enrolled, and 56.6% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 10.6% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 4.5% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 7.6% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 38 employed completers providing salary data was $5.93 per hour. The 30 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $6.21 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 54 (74.0%) were employed and 36 (66.0%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 9.6% of the completers were continuing their education, while 12.3% were unemployed and looking for work, and 4.1% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

There were no completers of certificates in communications.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 70.6% were working within their community college districts, 13.7% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 15.7% were working outside of the state.

COSMETOLOGY

CIP Code 12

Description. The program prepares students to work as cosmetologists or cosmetology instructors.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 147 (14.7%) of the 1,003 students who completed cosmetology programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 91 (9.0%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 61.9%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 90 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 73 (81.1%) were employed and 55 (75.3%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 3.9% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 5.3% while enrolled, and 90.8% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 5.6% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 5.6% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 6.7% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 40 employed completers providing salary data was $5.16 per hour. The 29 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $5.56 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 2 (66.6%) were employed and 2 (100.0%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 33.3% of the completers were continuing their education, while no one was unemployed and looking for work, and no one was unemployed and not seeking employment.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 71 (80.7%) were employed and 53 (74.6%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 6.8% were continuing their education, while 5.7% were unemployed and looking for work, 5.7% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 1.1% were in the military.

There are no cosmetology certificates of less than 30 semester hours.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 63.9% were working within their community college districts, 25.0% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 11.1% were working outside of the state.

ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

CIP Code 15

Description. Programs in this area include general civil, electronic, and mechanical engineering technologies. Also included in this area are surveying, biomedical electronics, digital/computer electronics, fluid power technology, robotics, air and water pollution control, environmental and occupational safety, computer-aided design technology, quality control, and mining technology.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 686 (21.2%) of the 3,239 students who completed engineering technology programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 441 (13.6%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 64.3%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 438 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 335 (76.5%) were employed and 259 (77.3%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 21.5% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 27.2% while enrolled, and 51.3% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 5.5% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 0.9% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 16.0% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 249 employed completers providing salary data was $9.28 per hour. The 274 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $9.57 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 309 (74.3%) were employed and 231 (74.8%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 18.3% of the completers were continuing their education, while 5.5% were unemployed and looking for work, 0.7% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 1.2% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 10 (66.6%) were employed and 6 (60.0%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 20.0% were continuing their education, while 6.7% were unemployed and looking for work, no one was unemployed and not seeking employment, and 6.7% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 46 (86.8%) were employed and 41 (89.1%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 7.5% were continuing their education, while 3.8% were unemployed and looking for work, and 1.9% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 45.1% were working within their community college districts, 45.7% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 9.2% were working outside of the state.

HEALTH

CIP Codes 17, 18

Description. Allied Health (17) and Associate Degree Nursing (18) are the two categories in this area. Allied Health includes dental services such as dental assisting, hygiene, and laboratory technology; diagnostic and treatment services such as renal dialysis, emergency medical technology, nuclear medicine technology, radiologic technology, and respiratory therapy; medical laboratory technologies; mental health services; rehabilitation services such as physical and occupational therapy assisting; nursing-related services such as nurse assisting and practical nursing; and other allied health services including medical assisting, medical records, pharmacy assisting, and nursing home administration.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 3,437 (20.7%) of the 16,631 students who completed health programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 1,970 (11.8%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 57.3%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 1,960 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 1,612 (82.2%) were employed and 1,500 (93.1%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 10.8% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 10.3% while enrolled, and 78.9% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 4.5% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 6.2% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 6.8% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 1,427 employed completers providing salary data was $7.69 per hour. The 1,082 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $7.80 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 1,083 (85.1%) were employed and 1,029 (94.9%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 7.2% of the completers were continuing their education, while 4.3% were unemployed and looking for work, 3.2% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.2% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 344 (82.9%) were employed and 310 (90.1%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 7.2% were continuing their education, while 2.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 7.2% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.2% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 224 (61.2%) were employed and 180 (80.4%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 14.2% were continuing their education, while 9.0% were unemployed and looking for work, and 15.6% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 58.4% were working within their community college districts, 33.9% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 7.7% were working outside of the state.

HOME AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

CIP Codes 04, 20

Description. Home and Institutional Services (20) includes home economics, child care, teacher aide, elder care, food production, interior design, and culinary arts. In fiscal years 1983-85, CIP code 04 also represented architectural and interior design, but that category has since been incorporated into code 20.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 456 (19.9%) of the 2,296 students who completed architecture and environmental design/home and institutional services programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 326 (14.2%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 71.5%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 323 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 239 (74.0%) were employed and 202 (84.5%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 13.9% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 27.4% while enrolled, and 58.7% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 4.3% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 5.9% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 15.5% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 210 employed completers providing salary data was $5.38 per hour. The 162 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $5.57 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 237 (71.0%) were employed and 183 (77.2%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 16.2% of the completers were continuing their education, while 16.2% were unemployed and looking for work, 7.5% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.3% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 29 (60.4%) were employed and 26 (89.7%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 22.9% were continuing their education, while 8.3% were unemployed and looking for work, 6.3% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 2.1% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 15 (62.5%) were employed and 10 (66.7%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 25.0% were continuing their education, while 4.2% were unemployed and looking for work, and 8.3% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 62.8% were working within their community college districts, 31.6% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 5.6% were working outside of the state.

PUBLIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

CIP Codes 43, 44

Description. Protective Services (43) and Public and Social Services (44) are the two categories in this area. Protective Services include law enforcement administration, correctional administration, firefighting, and civil defense. Public and Social Services refers to community services, international public service, public administration, social work, public transportation, and utility management.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 549 (19.9%) of the 2,761 students who completed public and protective service programs during fiscal years 1983-85, and information was received from 326 (11.8%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 59.4%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 326 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 224 (68.7%) were employed and 144 (64.3%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 44.5% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 25.5% while enrolled, and 30.0% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 3.1% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 2.8% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 25.2% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 204 employed completers providing salary data was $9.02 per hour. The 166 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $9.75 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 30 (69.3%) were employed and 137 (59.6%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 22.6% of the completers were continuing their education, while 4.5% were unemployed and looking for work, 3.3% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.3% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 23 (54.8%) were employed and 16 (69.6%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 33.3% were continuing their education, while 4.8% were unemployed and looking for work, and 7.1% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 30 (78.9%) were employed and 16 (53.3%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 15.8% were continuing their education, while 5.3% were unemployed and looking for work, and no one was unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 73.9% were working within their community college districts, 22.3% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 3.8% were working outside of the state.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CIP Codes 46, 47, 48, 49

Description. There are four categories in this area: Trade and Industry (46), Mechanics and Repairers (47), Precision Production (48), and Transportation and Material Moving (49). The first category includes brickmasonry, carpentry, construction trades, and plumbing. The second, Mechanics and Repairers, refers to electronic equipment repair, heating and air conditioning, heavy equipment maintenance, locksmithing, and vehicle and aircraft mechanics. The third, Precision Production, includes drafting, bookbinding, commercial art, metal work, jewelry work, and woodworking. The fourth category includes air and ground transportation such as pilot training.

Sample Size and Response Rate. Data were requested of 1,038 (12.5%) of the 8,279 students who completed trade and industrial programs during fiscal years 1984-85, and information was received from 602 (7.3%) of the completers. The response rate of the completers who were surveyed was 58.0%.

Employment Patterns of Responding Completers. Of the 599 completers who responded to this part of the survey, 421 (70.3%) were employed and 303 (72.0%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their field of study.

Of those employed, 32.8% began working in their present jobs before entering the college programs, 22.2% while enrolled, and 45.0% after completing the programs.

In contrast, 7.5% of completers were unemployed and seeking employment, while 2.0% were unemployed and not seeking employment. Another 19.5% of the completers were not working and were continuing their education.

Salaries of Employed Completers. The average (mean) salary of the 364 employed completers providing salary data was $8.53 per hour. The 328 completers who were working full-time earned an average of $8.83 per hour.

Differences Among Completers of Degrees and Certificates. Among completers of AAS degrees, 234 (67.0%) were employed and 148 (63.2%) of those employed were working in jobs that were related to their fields of study. Another 22.6% of the completers were continuing their education, while 7.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 1.4% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 1.4% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of more than 30 semester hours, 122 (70.9%) were employed and 86 (70.5%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 18.0% were continuing their education, while 8.7% were unemployed and looking for work, 1.7% were unemployed and not seeking employment, and 0.6% were in the military.

Among completers of certificates consisting of less than 30 semester hours, 123 (69.5%) were employed and 92 (74.8%) of those employed were working in jobs related to their studies. Another 17.5% were continuing their education, while 10.2% were unemployed and looking for work, and 2.8% were unemployed and not seeking employment.

Location of Employment. Reports from completers who were working indicated that 57.4% were working within their community college districts, 34.8% were working outside of their districts but within Illinois, and 7.8% were working outside of the state.

OTHER

CIP Codes 00, 22, 23, 25, 41, 50

Description. This area contains several categories that are not related to the other program areas and have few completers: Legal Assisting (22), Technical Writing (23), Library Assisting (25), Science Technologies (41), and Visual and Performing Arts (50). It also includes the 00 code, which represents an "unknown" category. Science Technologies contains biological, nuclear, and physical science (e.g., metallurgical, geological) technologies. Visual and Performing Arts covers crafts, dance, design, drama, music, and film. Due to either very small numbers of completers, these program areas have not been analyzed in detail.

APPENDIX B

TABLES

Illinois Community College Board

Table 1

SAMPLE SIZE AND RESPONSE RATE
FOR FOLLOW-UP DATA
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

CIP	NUMBER OF STATEWIDE COMPLETERS* FY 1983-85	NUMBER OF COMPLETERS SURVEYED	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETERS SURVEYED	NUMBER OF COMPLETERS RESPONDING	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETERS ACCOUNTED FOR	RESPONSE RATE
01	1,513	305	20.2%	234	15.5%	76.7%
03	59	4	6.8%	2	3.4%	50.0%
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	1,572	309	19.7%	236	15.0%	76.4%
06	3,489	515	14.8%	299	8.6%	58.1%
07	11,184	2,195	19.6%	1,296	11.6%	59.0%
08	1,307	280	21.4%	212	16.2%	75.7%
BUSINESS TOTAL	15,980	2,990	18.7%	1,807	11.3%	60.4%
09	162	27	16.7%	17	10.5%	63.0%
10	174	59	33.9%	49	28.2%	83.1%
COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	336	86	25.6%	66	19.6%	76.7%
12	1,003	147	14.7%	91	9.0%	61.9%
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	1,003	147	14.7%	91	9.0%	61.9%
15	3,239	686	21.2%	441	13.6%	64.3%
ENGINEERING TOTAL	3,239	686	21.2%	441	13.6%	64.3%
17	10,281	2,048	19.9%	1,093	10.6%	53.4%
18	6,350	1,389	21.9%	877	13.8%	63.1%
HEALTH TOTAL	16,631	3,437	20.7%	1,970	11.8%	57.3%
20	2,296	456	19.9%	326	14.2%	71.5%
HOME & INST TOTAL	2,296	456	19.9%	326	14.2%	71.5%
43	2,501	498	19.9%	291	11.6%	58.4%
44	260	51	19.6%	35	13.5%	68.6%
PUB & PROT TOTAL	2,761	549	19.9%	326	11.8%	59.4%
46	465	78	16.8%	44	9.5%	56.4%
47	4,409	569	12.9%	320	7.3%	56.2%
48	3,331	381	11.4%	235	7.1%	61.7%
49	74	10	13.5%	3	4.1%	30.0%
TRADE TOTAL	8,279	1,038	12.5%	602	7.3%	58.0%
00	14	14	100.0%	9	64.3%	64.3%
22	156	52	33.3%	43	27.6%	82.7%
23	22	5	22.7%	3	13.6%	60.0%
25	70	16	22.9%	13	18.6%	81.3%
41	33	20	60.6%	11	33.3%	55.0%
50	8	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	50.0%
OTHER TOTAL	303	109	36.0%	80	26.4%	73.4%
GRAND TOTAL	52,400	9,807	18.7%	5,945	11.3%	60.6%

*Excludes apprentices and correctional inmates.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 2

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

CIP	NUMBER OF FY83-85 STATEWIDE COMPLETERS	NUMBER OF COMPLETERS SURVEYED	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN RELATED FIELD	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN UNRELATED FIELD	NUMBER PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER IN MILITARY	STATUS UNKNOWN
01	1,513	305	234	160	25	35	4	7	0	3
03	59	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	1,572	309	236	161	25	36	4	7	0	3
06	3,489	515	299	171	59	47	13	8	1	0
07	11,184	2,195	1,296	704	183	233	87	81	4	4
08	1,307	280	212	121	36	38	7	8	1	1
BUSINESS TOTAL	15,980	2,990	1,807	996	278	318	107	97	6	5
09	162	27	17	11	4	1	1	0	0	0
10	174	59	49	25	11	4	6	3	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	336	86	66	36	15	5	7	3	0	0
12	1,003	147	91	55	18	6	5	5	1	1
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	1,003	147	91	55	18	6	5	5	1	1
15	3,239	686	441	259	76	70	24	4	5	3
ENGINEERING TOTAL	3,239	686	441	259	76	70	24	4	5	3
17	10,281	2,048	1,093	744	96	101	52	92	1	7
18	6,350	1,389	877	756	16	33	37	30	2	3
HEALTH TOTAL	16,631	3,437	1,970	1,500	112	134	89	122	3	10
20	2,296	456	326	202	37	50	14	19	1	3
HOME & INST TOTAL	2,296	456	326	202	37	50	14	19	1	3
43	2,501	498	291	126	73	74	10	7	1	0
44	260	51	35	18	7	8	0	2	0	0
PUB & PROT TOTAL	2,761	549	326	144	80	82	10	9	1	0
46	465	78	44	24	10	7	3	0	0	0
47	4,409	569	320	155	77	49	28	8	2	1
48	3,331	381	235	123	30	61	14	4	1	2
49	74	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
TRADE & IND TOTAL	8,279	1,038	602	303	118	117	45	12	4	1
00	14	14	9	4	1	3	0	0	0	1
22	156	52	43	28	9	3	1	2	0	0
23	22	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	70	16	13	9	1	1	1	1	0	0
41	33	20	11	5	1	5	0	0	0	0
50	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TOTAL	303	109	80	49	13	12	2	3	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	52,400	9,807	5,945	3,705	772	830	307	281	21	29

Illinois Community College Board

Table 3

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS BY SEX
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN RELATED FIELD	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN UNRELATED FIELD	NUMBER PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER IN MILITARY	STATUS UNKNOWN	TOTAL
MEN	1,202	403	397	111	33	16	7	2,169
PERCENT	55.4%	18.6%	18.3%	5.1%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	100.0%
WOMEN	2,503	369	433	196	248	5	22	3,776
PERCENT	66.3%	9.8%	11.5%	5.2%	6.6%	0.1%	0.6%	100.0%
TOTAL	3,705	772	830	307	281	21	29	5,945
PERCENT	62.3%	13.0%	14.0%	5.2%	4.7%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%

Illinois Community College Board

Table 4

SUMMARY OF ALL STUDENTS CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION
BY PROGRAM OF STUDY AND RELATEDNESS

PROGRAM	ENROLLED IN RELATED PROGRAM		ENROLLED IN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL CONTINUING EDUCATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL COMPLETERS
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*		
AGRICULTURE	54	79.4%	14	20.6%	68	28.8%
BUSINESS	463	76.7%	141	23.3%	604	33.4%
COMMUNICATIONS	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	14	21.2%
COSMETOLOGY	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	14	15.4%
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	101	73.7%	36	26.3%	137	31.1%
HEALTH	376	86.4%	59	13.6%	435	22.1%
HOME AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES	68	75.6%	22	24.4%	90	27.6%
PUBLIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES	120	87.0%	18	13.0%	138	42.3%
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL	139	76.0%	44	24.0%	183	30.4%
OTHER	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	24	30.0%
TOTAL	1,352	79.2%	355	20.8%	1,707	28.7%

*Percent of those continuing their education.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 5

POINT OF JOB ATTAINMENT
BY EMPLOYED PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

PROGRAM	FOUND JOB BEFORE ENTERING PROGRAM	FOUND JOB WHILE ENROLLED IN PROGRAM	FOUND JOB AFTER COMPLETING PROGRAM
AGRICULTURE	36.2%	28.7%	35.1%
BUSINESS	24.0%	25.9%	50.1%
COMMUNICATIONS	13.2%	30.2%	56.6%
COSMETOLOGY	3.9%	5.3%	90.8%
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	21.5%	27.2%	51.3%
HEALTH	10.8%	10.3%	78.9%
HOME AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES	13.9%	27.4%	58.7%
PUBLIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES	44.5%	25.5%	30.0%
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL	32.8%	22.2%	45.0%
OTHER	51.6%	17.2%	31.2%
SUMMARY	20.8%	19.9%	59.3%

Illinois Community College Board

Table 6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MEAN SALARIES
OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

CIP	NUMBER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME*	PERCENTAGE EMPLOYED WORKING FULL-TIME	MEAN SALARY OF FULL-TIME WORKERS	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED*	MEAN SALARY FOR ALL WORKERS
01	119		$5.57	133	$5.61
03	1		$7.84	2	$5.67
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	120	88.9%	$5.89	135	$5.61
06	173		$8.69	199	$8.33
07	619		$7.73	726	$7.42
08	86		$9.08	111	$8.60
BUSINESS TOTAL	878	84.7%	$8.05	1,036	$7.72
09	9		$5.29	12	$5.20
10	21		$6.60	26	$6.26
COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	30	78.9%	$6.21	38	$5.93
12	29		$5.56	40	$5.16
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	29	72.5%	$5.56	40	$5.16
15	274		$9.57	294	$9.28
ENGINEERING TOTAL	274	93.2%	$9.57	294	$9.28
17	568		$6.54	755	$6.43
18	514		$9.19	672	$9.11
HEALTH TOTAL	1,082	75.8%	$7.80	1,427	$7.69
20	162		$5.57	210	$5.38
HOME & INST TOTAL	162	77.1%	$5.57	210	$5.38
43	157		$9.95	183	$9.31
44	9		$6.29	21	$6.54
PUB & PROT TOTAL	166	81.4%	$9.75	204	$9.02
46	28		$10.99	30	$10.72
47	179		$8.40	195	$8.14
48	121		$8.96	137	$8.65
49	(0)		$0.00	2	$5.01
TRADE & IND TOTAL	328	90.1%	$8.83	364	$8.53
GRAND TOTAL	3,069	81.9%	$8.03	3,748	$7.75

*Number for whom salary data was available.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 6A

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MEAN SALARIES
OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEAR 1985

CIP	NUMBER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME*	MEAN SALARY OF FULL-TIME WORKERS	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED*	MEAN SALARY FOR ALL WORKERS
01	28	$5.11	29	$5.08
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	28	$5.11	29	$5.08
06	13	$9.47	15	$9.24
07	137	$7.36	171	$7.12
08	7	$7.25	13	$9.63
BUSINESS TOTAL	157	$7.53	199	$7.44
12	6	$6.22	6	$6.22
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	6	$6.22	6	$6.22
15	32	$9.21	37	$8.90
ENGINEERING TOTAL	32	$9.21	37	$8.90
17	152	$6.54	207	$6.31
18	91	$9.43	130	$9.34
HEALTH TOTAL	243	$7.62	337	$7.48
20	26	$4.74	31	$4.84
HOME & INST TOTAL	26	$4.74	31	$4.84
43	56	$11.17	63	$10.55
44	2	$11.00	8	$9.59
PUB & PROT TOTAL	58	$11.16	71	$10.44
46	4	$8.25	5	$7.40
47	36	$6.78	41	$6.50
48	25	$8.10	28	$7.61
TRADE & IND TOTAL	65	$7.38	74	$6.98
GRAND TOTAL	615	$7.74	784	$7.56

*Number for whom salary data was available.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 6B

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MEAN SALARIES
OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEAR 1984

CIP	NUMBER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME*	MEAN SALARY OF FULL-TIME WORKERS	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED*	MEAN SALARY FOR ALL WORKERS
01	8	$6.07	10	$5.67
03	1	$7.84	2	$5.67
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	9	$6.27	12	$5.67
06	56	$9.27	66	$8.79
07	166	$8.27	192	$7.94
08	12	$10.07	15	$9.58
BUSINESS TOTAL	234	$8.60	273	$8.24
12	6	$6.65	6	$6.65
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	6	$6.65	6	$6.65
15	30	$10.99	32	$10.59
ENGINEERING TOTAL	30	$10.99	32	$10.59
17	97	$6.59	128	$6.60
18	135	$9.26	160	$9.24
HEALTH TOTAL	232	$8.14	288	$8.07
20	29	$6.15	37	$6.00
HOME & INST TOTAL	29	$6.15	37	$6.00
43	32	$8.59	36	$8.13
44	1	$3.55	4	$4.56
PUB & PROT TOTAL	33	$8.44	40	$7.77
46	4	$7.81	4	$7.81
47	42	$9.72	45	$9.57
48	22	$10.08	25	$9.94
49	0	$0.00	2	$5.01
TRADE & IND TOTAL	68	$9.72	76	$9.48
GRAND TOTAL	641	$8.49	764	$8.21

*Number for whom salary data was available.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 6C

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MEAN SALARIES
OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
FISCAL YEAR 1983

CIP	NUMBER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME*	MEAN SALARY OF FULL-TIME WORKERS	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED*	MEAN SALARY FOR ALL WORKERS
01	83	$5.68	94	$5.77
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	83	$5.68	94	$5.77
06	104	$8.28	118	$7.95
07	316	$7.61	363	$7.29
08	67	$9.10	83	$8.26
BUSINESS TOTAL	487	$7.96	564	$7.57
09	9	$5.29	12	$5.20
10	21	$6.60	26	$6.26
COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	30	$6.21	38	$5.93
12	17	$4.94	28	$4.61
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	17	$4.94	28	$4.61
15	212	$9.42	225	$9.16
ENGINEERING TOTAL	212	$9.42	225	$9.16
17	319	$6.52	420	$6.43
18	288	$9.08	382	$8.98
HEALTH TOTAL	607	$7.73	802	$7.64
20	107	$5.62	142	$5.34
HOME & INST TOTAL	107	$5.62	142	$5.34
43	69	$9.58	84	$8.89
44	6	$5.18	9	$4.72
PUB & PROT TOTAL	75	$9.23	93	$8.49
46	20	$12.18	21	$12.07
47	101	$8.43	109	$8.16
48	74	$8.91	84	$8.62
TRADE & IND TOTAL	195	$9.00	214	$8.72
GRAND TOTAL	1,813	$7.97	2,200	$7.67

*Number for whom salary data was available.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 7

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS
AMONG COMPLETERS OF DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN RELATED FIELD	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN UNRELATED FIELD	NUMBER PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER IN MILITARY	UNKNOWN	PERCENT OF COMPLETERS
Associate Degree*	64.7%	12.1%	13.5%	5.1%	3.6%	0.4%	0.6%	65.0%
Certificate of 30 Semester Hours or More	63.0%	13.5%	11.9%	4.8%	5.7%	0.4%	0.7%	15.7%
Certificate of Less Than 30 Semester Hours	53.7%	15.5%	16.9%	5.9%	7.8%	0.1%	0.1%	19.2%
Total	62.3%	13.0%	14.0%	5.2%	4.7%	0.3%	0.5%	100.0%

*Includes AAS and Other associate degrees.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 8

ACADEMIC AWARDS EARNED
BY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

	ASSOCIATE DEGREE*	PERCENT	CERTIFICATE OF 30 SEMESTER HOURS OR MORE	PERCENT	CERTIFICATE OF LESS THAN 30 SEMESTER HOURS	PERCENT	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE	210	89.0%	12	5.1%	14	5.9%	0	236
BUSINESS	1,141	63.1%	195	10.8%	471	26.1%	0	1,807
COMMUNICATIONS	66	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	66
COSMETOLOGY	3	3.3%	88	96.7%	0	0.0%	0	91
ENGINEERING	385	87.3%	5	1.1%	51	11.6%	0	441
HEALTH	1,202	61.0%	413	21.0%	355	18.0%	0	1,970
HOME AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES	267	81.9%	37	11.3%	22	6.8%	0	326
PUBLIC AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES	254	77.9%	35	10.7%	37	11.4%	0	326
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL	300	49.8%	144	23.9%	158	26.3%	0	602
OTHER	36	45.0%	4	5.0%	31	38.8%	9	80
TOTAL	3,864	65.0%	933	15.7%	1,139	19.2%	9	5,945

*Includes AAS and Other associate degrees.

Illinois Community College Board

Table 9

LOCATION OF COMPLETERS' EMPLOYMENT
BY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1983-85

PROGRAM	PERCENT WITHIN DISTRICT	PERCENT OUTSIDE DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS	PERCENT WITHIN ILLINOIS	PERCENT OUTSIDE ILLINOIS
01	52.5%	39.7%		7.8%
03	100.0%	0.0%		0.0%
AGRICULTURE TOTAL	52.8%	39.4%	92.2%	7.8%
06	63.8%	31.7%		4.5%
07	62.1%	30.7%		7.2%
08	49.7%	42.4%		7.9%
BUSINESS TOTAL	60.8%	32.4%	93.2%	6.8%
09	86.7%	13.3%		0.0%
10	63.9%	13.9%		22.2%
COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL	70.6%	13.7%	84.3%	15.7%
12	63.9%	25.0%		11.1%
COSMETOLOGY TOTAL	63.9%	25.0%	88.9%	11.1%
15	45.1%	45.7%		9.2%
ENGINEERING TOTAL	45.1%	45.7%	90.8%	9.2%
17	58.5%	36.3%		5.2%
18	58.3%	31.3%		10.4%
HEALTH TOTAL	58.4%	33.9%	92.3%	7.7%
20	62.8%	31.6%		5.6%
HOME & INSTIT TOTAL	62.8%	31.6%	94.4%	5.6%
43	74.2%	22.6%		3.2%
44	72.0%	20.0%		8.0%
PUB & PROT TOTAL	73.9%	22.3%	96.2%	3.8%
46	60.6%	33.3%		6.1%
47	56.5%	34.6%		8.9%
48	57.2%	35.9%		6.9%
49	100.0%	0.0%		0.0%
TRADE & IND TOTAL	57.4%	34.8%	92.2%	7.8%
00	60.0%	0.0%		40.0%
22	18.9%	78.4%		2.7%
23	100.0%	0.0%		0.0%
25	100.0%	0.0%		0.0%
41	50.0%	33.3%		16.7%
50	0.0%	100.0%		0.0%
OTHER TOTAL	41.6%	49.4%	91.0%	9.1%
GRAND TOTAL	58.7%	33.9%	92.6%	7.4%

APPENDIX C

SURVEY FORMS

Illinois Community College Board

STANDARDIZED ITEMS TO BE USED IN THE
ILLINOIS PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Social Security Number: _____

Telephone Number: _____

College records indicate you _____ Completed _____ Left Without Completing the following program:

Title of Program _____

Term Completed or Left _____

Total Program Hours Completed _____

Please correct any errors and fill in any missing information in the address or program information presented above before completing the following questions.

* *

A. What was your main objective in attending our college? (Select Only One)

_____ 1. Obtain skills needed for entry into new or different job
_____ 2. Improve skills needed in present job
_____ 3. Explore courses to decide on a career
_____ 4. Take coursework for transfer to another college
_____ 5. Personal interest or self-development

B. If you did not complete the program for which you were enrolled, please check the one response which best describes your reason for not continuing your enrollment in the program. (If you completed the program, please skip this question.)

_____ 1. Temporarily discontinued enrollment, but plan to re-enroll later and complete the program in which enrolled
_____ 2. Completed the courses desired and achieved objectives
_____ 3. Changed career objectives and do not plan to re-enroll in the same program
_____ 4. Was not satisfied with the program
_____ 5. Did not consider myself enrolled in the program
_____ 6. Other reasons (Please specify) _____
_____
_____

C. What is your present educational status?

_____ 1. Not enrolled in college
_____ 2. Enrolled in field of study related to previous community college program
_____ 3. Enrolled in field of study unrelated to previous community college program

D. What is your present employment status?

_____ 1. Employed full-time
_____ 2. Employed part-time
_____ 3. Full-time military service
_____ 4. Unemployed, seeking employment
_____ 5. Unemployed, not seeking employment (Indicate reason below)

_____ a. Full-time student
_____ b. Full-time homemaker
_____ c. Health disability
_____ d. Family responsibilities
_____ e. Other (Please specify) _____

_____

* *

IF YOU ARE UNEMPLOYED OR IN THE MILITARY FULL-TIME, THIS COMPLETES THE SURVEY.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR HELPING US.
PLEASE RETURN THE SURVEY IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

* *

PLEASE COMPLETE THE REST OF THE SURVEY ONLY IF YOU ARE EMPLOYED.

* *

E. How closely is your present job related to your former college program?

_____ 1. Related (Go directly to Question F)
_____ 2. Not related (Please answer Questions E-1 and E-2 before going to Question F)

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU RESPONDED "NOT RELATED" TO QUESTION E

E-1 If your present job is not related, have you been employed in a job related to the program since leaving the college?

_____ 1. Yes
_____ 2. No

E-2 If your present job is not related to your college program, please check the best reason why.

_____ 1. Preferred to work in another field
_____ 2. Could not find a job in the field of preparation
_____ 3. Preferred not to move to a new locality

F. On the average, how many hours do you work each week? (Do not include overtime)

_____ Hours per week

G. What is your present hourly salary before deductions? (Include commission but not overtime pay)

$_____._____ Per Hour

NOTE: If you are employed full-time and do not know your hourly salary, you can use the following guide to convert your salary:

WEEKLY SALARY	divided by	40	=	Salary Per Hour
MONTHLY SALARY	divided by	173	=	Salary Per Hour
ANNUAL SALARY	divided by	2,080	=	Salary Per Hour

H. When did you begin working in your present job?

_____ 1. Before entering the college program
_____ 2. While enrolled in the college program
_____ 3. After leaving the college program

I. Where is the location of your primary place of employment?

_____ 1. Within the community college district
_____ 2. Outside the community college district, but in Illinois
_____ 3. Outside Illinois

Please provide the following information:

Name of Employer: _____

Your Job Title: _____

Your Job Duties: _____
_____
_____

Name and business address of immediate supervisor (your supervisor may be contacted to help us evaluate your former program of study):

_____
_____
_____

* *

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR ASSISTING US.
PLEASE RETURN THE SURVEY IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

ERIC Clearinghouse for
Junior Colleges JUL 24 1987